AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

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PUBLISHER'S NOTICE-All communications intended for this department should be addressed to Prof. J. P. Stelle, Fort Worth, Tex.

CULTURE OF THE PEANUT.

Several patrons of THE GAZETTE and cor respondents of this department have asked or an article giving full directions with reference to the culture, management, etc. of the peantst crop. A good deal on that subject has already appeared in these columus, but the evidently growing interest in peanut culture for Texas has secured the consent of our mind to go over Roll once more in as few words as possible.

The most universally known common name for the crop is peanut. In some localities it is called ground mut, but this is not a safe name owing to the fact that the chufa is offen called ground nut. An article referring to the ground mit without a minute de sociation, would leave the reader in could as to which of the two was meant. A very ominon name for It in the South is placar, while the negroes of the Southern states almost invariable refer to it as other gooder," Its introical name, that by which I the noe entirely, merely grasping the vines this known to admits to nil park of the custures world, is Archas hypogen.

athe winter season at least. More of nem are communed at the North thinkat

modulated of the Theory the character of medic usually | samuels com

arket are called in Virginia, Tennesses and North Carolina. Above Tennossee the have in the nearest as even elimatically as cured to the South. We advocate peanut culture for Texas on account of langwing in our with the personal familiarity with it Temperage that Texas possesses every equirement of the even, and furthermore moralise Wit month the stop to be a very

of a frilible character. A little sand in the from of the sorbadds, to lite advangameser that is, to prevent water from cet of the methods. This clever and a falfabe pearnt machinemet, plants and itnoveof unitions category regulates of the Tenwasee rates saids made like our button. ands in Vexas, though not near so ment.

been at a plantill their court mean contractions where. The pounts needs a fairfulgood will be have results, but not an soluna revent th meson enteres sammen. the contract poorer the long tap areas, and on a charge two flaction gase it benevaldepartment of the best parts.

a frame in this set consistence and a limit field plant, and reserve as danger from free the row, everyone to the depth of from two to turve inches. Don't had the peas, a some recommend but doop pod add and It has led they might come up a little somer but not enough sooner to be worth considmarion; besides, the voing plant needs the built to feest upon end it has fairly taken to the set. Pur four peas in each will, as some will not come up. When my and estublished, thin down to have plants in the half. Thorase of missing hills replant by assumption from the surplus-the yearn't pranspiants reports it bundled in a comp

Sever think of manting in gidges, and in all your after our batten leep, your land as level as a variable. The after culture is ex- inanufacture of perfumes. tromers simple, nothing being required ! other than to loop, nown weens and grass and to stir the surface slightly with a har- plant was working. For tube roses the now or some other, suitable, implement, af- price was 15 cents per pound; Arabian Jestor a realistic care, to prevent packing. Lay sumine, 15; cape jessamine, 18; heliotrope, by session as the quants are running suffi- | 20; violets, 50; lemon verbena, 5c; rose ge working and but the mill in a slight des cuttings, 3: fragrant roses, 10; magnolia, presidently less to go over the field, at 10; yellow jessamine, 20; American vanilla the laying to and will a tree or a rake leaves (deer tongue a 1)come soil enough around the plants to leave All of these products can be grown to the

the ground. This would be a fatal error, border of the state

elongates downwards. Should the flower be even several inches above the ground, the clongation will go on till the ground is reached and entered. An inch or so beneath the surface the small tubercle, which is to be the future seed pod, expands to the proper size and shape for the perfect fruit. t needs no help from any one. Any attempt at help would ruin it

The crop runs well through the season and hence need not be harvested till late. The deep tap roots keep the plants spreen even through long periods of severe drouth When you are read; for harvesting bar off the rows with a turn plow, running pretty well down, and have a hand follow with a pronzed hoe or potato digger, striking down at the side of the hill and pulling it over into one of the furrows. Another hand follows, lifting the vines, shaking out the dirt and throwing them into small bunches or mows. Some gatherers dispense with et each hill and polling them up after the pions. This plan necessarily pulls off and caves more neas in the ground than the there especially if the surface happens to be a little packed. We'd always prefer using the hoe, for we think it ingariably page-well andione.

The next uncertion is to built in the close and sufficial them to dry. The scaffolds . For Westin than In his city | vived one above the otherso that a huilding probed by band and sorbed for market, and performed their city bids. This work is usually performed by women and righten dow-priced inher or at odd that shells. There is no need of inters about it. but the near will keep on well on the vines as anywhere else

The vines will prove an excellent bay that all minds of space will much relish. The leaves being thick will not cramble off or icayes of the field pea-they will han-

It would be impossible to harvest peamuta so elosely as to leave none in the is armic pearant "chocolate" with just us I ground, but how will come in all right for ich relish as they would the other kind, I the tenvines. They will find every pean of of since promote of isoperate America, and the transfer met will do them about

in the lates on the package carrying of high we wouldn't know what lariety to reommend as best to point unless we knew presently what market the product was to be on elumination remain market. The placed upon. Some excietles are most popfor the spondier, already very sub-on some numbers and others are must arge, is rapidly on the horonee with each popular on other unrices. Any large growing surjety will sell well. As a rule the whiter the variety the netter the mass take, though there are some markets which profer a large reddish variety known as the ment not be most to sempsest, home we carolina reas. If we were planting peamust expressly for hos posturage we'd plant a small variety valled the Spanish peanut. It is haroler and more prolific tion any other variety, but its nots are too stand for advantageous sale on any market

We live totalk of the many important secondillities is mer open to Texas, even though your people, should nevertake aitvantage of them. But they will, it may WHILE WE APP SO THIS and as a consequence, there is no erring used that our people should hustle, out that eastly right for it, principal they have kind of thing will not always pertain in the natural draftness sufficient to research to several too. Lone Star states besides, there are many men of many minds-and tastes-in this enest world of ours, and it might be that a possibility policied out might sirile a par ticular people who are looking after just hat kind of thing, and hence be the means of giving us a new coopy located for the omposit of running a new infustry. "Who knows;" as they say in the Orient.

The state of Florida has by some mean-

won the sobriquet of "the land of flowers."

While not at all desiring to wring her hon-

ors from Florida, we couldn't halp showing

in several articles of some months ago that Towns is weally my land of flowers, so far as pertains to the United States of America. There are more beautiful and rich wild nowers in Texas, by far, than there are la tive times her territory any where else or this continent. Time, they are largely oring and early summer flowers, but un der arrigation flowers, the richest known to any country within the temperate zone might be made almost perpenual-certainly so through all the long season intervening between the latest spring and the earliest fall trosts, more than nine months in the year. But, says one, what of flowers in an economic point of view? We are proposing to show you. Mr. E. O. Painter, the tal ented and ever reliable editor of the Florida Agriculturist, not long ago paid his respects to a new Florida industry, the Ilkes of which could be made to do better in Texas than anywhere else. He gave it to the pubis that it Island Grove, Alachua county in his state, there was a smurt new wooder building having on it a sign board in bold letters, "Atlanta Perfumery Company," To satisfy himself that it actually meant some thing he visited the concern, where he found a veritable perfumery manufacturing plant in full blast. It had been located there on account of the suitableness of the region for growing flowers. Investigation showed that the company had plenty of money, and already the concern was driving a most decidedly paying business in its

Mr. Painter learned the prices being paid by the company for such materials as the the to be in the way of culture. If the ranium leaves, 4; rose geranium leaves and

the lift on a evel with the general surface. Highest degree of excellence in Texas. The had been ready to tell you that | magnolia, yellow jessamine and American the non-rendered absorble craist be sev- available are wild growths attaining to the sque to give the nut a chance to form under greatest perfection all along the eastern

as every blossom so covered would be des. The plant mentioned by Mr. Painter was stroved. The yellow flower springs from a simple and inexpensive one. Its cost, all who are not themselve farmers but it must the stems, near the hills, and later having in ranaling order, was about \$1800, and it be found in cheaper production secured by

There was nothing complicated about it, very little if any more so than the ordinary arragement of the piney woods for distilling turpentine.

While flowers were what the company specially wanted to buy, they were also doing I heavy work in the leaves of certain wild plants. Of these we have immense quantities on our great prairies of Texas. There are certain mints here qualified to make a delightful perfumery of that particular character, growing so thickly on our wide prairies that tons upon tons of them might be cut for the factory with an ordi nary mowing machine.

Mr. Painter saw a "run" made by the plant. It was as simple as a run of whisky or turpentine. The plants or flowers were placed in the still, with water, and a fire kept up underneath in the usual way of distilling. There was about three hours of gradual boiling, after which steam was let through the "worm" in a condensing tank. and finally the distilled oil pasted out into a receptacle to be run into suitable bond for containing it.

The atmosphere of the ballding was per vaded with a delightful perfume; and more than a week after his visit the circular, which he brought away was so saturated their pases, cried out, "Oh! ice cream! ice

When this plant was first established at Island Grove the people shook their beads and had their doubts about it. But it has conquered-the cash coming out promotly for everything that could be bought in the way of materials, soon and a marvelous effect on public opinion. And now all the country folks are plaining to go in and who, Nearly everybody in the neighborhood is on the get up and get, Ell, " making arrangements to plant tuberoses and rise geranidus and all sorts of sweet things, and very handsome profits are counted on,

Of course a new enterprise, like this always has many difficulties to contend against at the start, and this one has had special troubles in that direction on account of the unusual late trosts, says Mr. Painter. vet, after all this, it could be safely counted upon for very fair profits. The distilling of perfumery is a most decidedly profitable business. We mention this matter of late frosts merely to show that the perfumery ndustry of Florida is not located below the frest line," wherever that may be. If Florida can make perfumery manufacturing prefitable, to say that Texas, with her superior soils and, in most cases, equally as favorable elimate, and with her grand array of rich indigenous perfume carrying plants. could not do as much, would be to simply

GOOD FARMING PAYS.

So says the editor of the American Cultivator, and certainly no man is better qualifled to know whereof he speaks than the editor of the Southern Cultivator. But it must be farming with the hands and the head, done on the form, and not farming with the mouth performed at some crossonds store or political harberne.

But, says the writer, there is a kind of efficienty, so to speak, among farmers, which prevents not a few who might be good farmers from making farming a firstclass success. It is a want of fuith as to be practicability of making their colling profitable. It prevails to-day more exteniere. The infection of this lufidelity has extended to nearly all the agricultural ress, more's the pity, and it is high time that efforts be made to counteractell. If no man other than the farmer himself talked about the farmer's hard lot, and about the services bearied about film, and about bithosbe paying for better than it is doing at

But good farming pays. "What do you

near by good farming " asks one. Have you not yet learned what good farming is! Do you regard, agriculture as an unprogressive science or business that remains the same while everything around changes! If you see it in that light then your question is entirely in order. You do not know what good farming is:

In agricultural implements and labor-say ng machinery connected with farming there has been astounding progress. But this itself is not improved farming. It may furnishes the means to make better familing possible. In fact, by cularging the areas of land under cultivation, labor saving farm implements are apt to make farming poorer rather than better. And the great difficulty with the farming business at present is that American inventions in harvesting machinery have gone all over the world. They are used in Australia, ladin and on the plains of Russia almost as freely

as by the farmers of our own country. While it has just been asserted that good farming pays, something else might be put in with mere good farming to make it pay better. That something else is personal thought and skill, such as has never before been demanded in the farmer's business The old idea of farming, and for its time the correct idea, was that it was mainly hard work. The method of farming ran in mits and when a man got into one of these all he had to do was to pull ahead. He need not even plan. The rat was all sufficient to tirect his course. The man who got up earliest, worked hardest and longest, made he most money. He was for these facts

he good farmer, and therefore successful Hard work never has been and never will e entirely eliminated from tilling the soil Thorns and thistles and weeds it produces as it always has done, and it is still in the sweat of his brow that the soil tiller eats his bread. But we have relieved the farmer from more toil than would once have been thought possible, only it operates pretty impartially upon farmers of all lasses. The better farming now needed must be the individual work and thought of the farmer himself. If he cannot plan, calculate and judge about the details of his business, he is in no better shape for success than his unskilled competitors, who perhaps work harder and for less wages

than he. It must be admitted that all farming does not pay. It is scarcely probable that farmng reckoned as a whole pays. This last is a sad thing to ponder over-a calling that does not pay as a whole! A calling in which some men make money, but taken as a whole the calling is a failure! Is there no remedy for this state of affairs? The writer thinks there is. It can not be found in the way that many now propose-many

facilities and improved methods. There was never before a time when sound, practical farm talk was more important than it is now. When farmers are getting out to do, it is more necessary than ever that they should start in new paths where they will not at once run on unknown breakers. Laying hold of every advantage that tends to cheaper production is good farming, and that, associated with intelligent management and strict attention to one's own business, invariably pays.

SETTLE THE SURROUNDINGS. It is well enough to push a city ahead for

ill it is worth. It is foolish to sit back and murmur against any city, as some are doing, to the effect that the city is outgrowing the country, and therefore cannot long remain a sporess. And yet the country ought to grow in population and rural industries as rapidly as the city grows, in order that it may figure as an aid to the city. How is this desirable condition of affairs to be brought about! A good country will naturally settle up of itself after a time, but that kind of thing moves slowly, therefore, it is to the interest of the city people to push it all they can. In former articles we have shown that her surrounding trucking in with it that the children, upon putting it to I terests were worth to the city of Mobile Ala., at least \$100,000 annually, but that ning didn't come all of itself. Twenty years ago those trucking interests were not worth so much as \$10,000 to that city, but the city people, seeing what there might be i it to themselves, went to work encouraging the industry, and now they are reaping their reward

As yell our young and flourishing Texas eities have not given much thought to the surrounding country lying beyond their fill up all the country round about, to sup ply as with rural products, thus cutting of the need of sending our money away to dis tant regions for necessary smentles. ing so belts a region of country as keeping most of its money at home.

On several occasions heretofore we have handled this same subtest, and our excusfor recurring to it again to-day muc be found in a recent Issue of the Tanna (Fla.) Tribune. So far as relates to ritral sur roundings the city of Tampa has horn been about in the same bout as is carrying many of our Texas cities. The stremandim indications of fresh growth. But not comes the paper referred to stating that a to an inflax of rural population also Tampa. He is offering a large body of land near town, entirely, free, to a Gremment ony that will take it and embaricia the business of growing Iruits and vegetaness The Tellume mids

He will also probably furnish them with free transportation over here and will also and encourage them in every possible was. He says this plan has been worked success. fully in the West, and he wants to give it a trial here. The location of that land has not yet been decided on, but it will be socated somewhere on Tampa has Mc. Mc. Jones thus adds another larger or its wreath as the great boomer of Tampa and South Florian

How would something like that do for For Worth We may not have the indi iduals willing to exactly pattern after Me S. A. Jones of Tamper, Fla., but we con alialy have close around us plenty of good nds as yet tmoccupied. No doubt con be employed in advertising our immediate region. This is all first-rate so far as i goes; but is not it rather possible that we might decidedly and peranaently laterest people at a distance more than we have vertising, by substituting now and then for our usual gift of advertising pumphlets and circulars, a few thousand dollars worth of

good Tarrant county lands? The lands could be given away under cortain stipulations, of course, hence the gift would be sure to bring in telling returns to the city. If the people didn't stay upon the lands and improve them according to contract they would fall back to the donors to be given to other parties willing to come up to agreement. If they remained all righhe city would have their influence as inerested citizens, and their patronace.

While we cannot lay claim to understandng much about such tldngs, our crude way or thinking leads us to real that the gift of iomesteads in Tarrant county, to colonies of desirable people, would redound substantially to the good of Fort Worth and prove. at the same time about the best method of advertising our rural possibilities that could be resorted to. Each colony so established would be a standing advertise ment making itself seen, and each colonis would be an agent to read to everybody whose attention could be secured.

A people to be entirely prosperous mus produce something; that is, something of value must be originated by them. We save no mines to work with this object in view, neither have we great forests of limber to convert into materials started out upon commerce from an original source Manufacturing is good so far as II goes, but manufacturing from materials shipped in from a distance is not production-it is simply changing into some other form a material already started upon the tide of commerce. We must start something upon that tide ourselves, and since our soil offers us the only extensive source from which that something can be obtained, the sooner we get people digging into it for that some thing, on a large scale, the better it will be for us, undoubtedly. It is a thing of too much importance to justify much holding back on the first cost of setting the ball in motion. A fair start is the only thing needed-after that the ball will roll of itself. getting larger the further it rolls.

THE WIFE IN FARM PROFITS.

It is stated by the Baltimore Sun's agricultural editor that the farmer's wife cuts a far more important figure, so far as re lates to farm profits, than is generally supposed. For instance, though the farmer may get his rightful share of the usual profits by working properly and planning properly, and properly understanding all matters connected with marketing, yet if the housewife does not supplement his efforts with close attention to her departments, there cannot be otherwise than an important shortage in consequence. The writer had in his mind's eye a farmer who invariably received 5 cents above the market price for his butter. from the fact that his city customers found that the quality was the same throughout the year, and as performed its functions the flower stem | consisted of one copper still of 100 gallons | the intelligent employment of improved | good as any to be found in market. Now

this extra 5 cents was all clear profit, for the butter could have been sold at prevailing prices, and that extra profit was the result of extra and intelligent care on the part of old ruts, as most of them are now obliged | of the farmer's wife, who presided over the butter making. Of course this was but one item-doubtless her extra and intelligent care told in the same direction in many additional items.

Our cotemporary says he can call to mind many very similar cases. To give an idea of them he says Mr. A and Mr. B and Mr. bring butter to town that always sells at light. The butter has a reputation for learliness and excellence. There is nothng extra about the gentlemon bringing it n, neither is there about their cows, but Mrs. A or Mrs. B or Mrs. C made the buter and handled it well, and that's what miles it go off so readily. The ladies have given it a deserved reputation that invariably finds it customers.

NEW USE FOR OLD TIN CANS.

A correspondent of the Farmers' Herald amping grounds and at other places about own, and makes a good use of them in his urdening operations. Pint and quant cans uch as have held fruits, vegetables, tich ysters, yeast powders, and so on, are the cinus he collects. First he throws them nto a fire built out of doors for the purpose his melts off the solder, which lets the be oms drop off and causes them to open at he side seam. He then ties a bit of cetta wine around one end to hold the can be bether, after which he sets it in his colframe or hot bed, fills it with good garden oil, and into each can sets a small temat r other plant intended for the garder t had not been moved. At the end of the in little on the time of the plant's not ty, compared to what would happen ha

mens the can and sinks a about of the plan earling two ar three hades of the ed tanding above ground. When he can be opened and ratem aways. No c

cans then the sizes minute could be used to

OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

ALL ABOUT THE "CHIGGER."

that exercising natural product of Texas, claws us with every step to bees. It is known as the chizzer. It is not a large, the follow with he sours above on and a creature, but it is red not, what there is of regular this store should source in that am by no means sure it could not us it understand that there is no only weed "growing upon the prairies of Texas a weed upon which chiggers do most lelight to congregate. It seems to be weed all the chiggers' own, as no other l ing creature appears to have any use to therefore since the chigger weed is ourse, the chigger is an agriculturist, a k_fittmate subject for agricultural liter ture. I rather think the chigger is an agriculturist, for 1 find it freely admitted our Alliance meetings. I are an Allian man movel! I attend the meetings reg larly, washing across a mile of so of peak rie to show how carnestly devoted to the ause am t. Well, I always find the chig ger well represented when I get there am t. we could this be thus were the chiggin not an agricultures. Tarrant county, Texas.

There are no chiggers in Texas, Don't be startled. Give us time to explain. The chigger (also written chigges is a small insect native to the West Indies and South America-so say our best authorities, it attacks the feet of man, penetrating the skin and rearing a numerous progeny under it. Unless promptly removed it is the cause of troublesome sores, which, if ner lected at first, are troublesome to heal (se

Webstern. But there is an animal here that our nec pleerroneously call a vehigger." It is not ! a large animal-not near so large as an ele phant-but it is a host within itself when one concludes to take numbers into consi eration. While individually not so large an individual elephant, as we have alread intimated, it would be entirely safe to as sert that were all the "chiggers" of Texas thrown together into one mass they would be larger in bulk than would be all the elephants reaming over our prairies under a similar manipulation. Of course this offers an argument well calculated to establish the fact that we have the "chigger" in numerous representation.

The "chigger," so called, is, as such, strictly confined to Texas, the upper Southern states and the southern borders of some of the lower Northern states. You never hear of it in the lower Southern states east of the Mississippi river, but you there hear of something else; the "red bug," There are more "red bugs" to the square inch in either Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida. South Carolina and North Carolina, than there are "chiggers" to the square mile in Texas. The "red bug" has its home anywhere over there, and is always at home to callers-the "chigger" of Texas has its home in partially shaded places only, and while usually at home when called upon, one don't get into its company near so often here as do our cousins further east get into company with pies of sugar said to have been made from tast with it well down towards by an their "red bug."

states further our creature known by different la strong argument in favor of sole miversally employed, that can be to when one is in doubt relative to a see The scientific name of the "chigger," a lar red bug," is Leptus irritans.

We may state that the conign known to Southern people, and to although town people who visit the country, and we in the country, and the second comes of 13840 Klayw'il at sight, were it to somen

But small as the

much on her, hands in the pack-monits as industry. The United States presented might be willing to depreparate a leve with the rain uniters, but the good for one of the rain makers in striking a rain period for their experiments will not be likely to the convenience of both the h et the government out of the rain tunnifacturing business very soom therefore it or pure genesian water. e est probable that; we need boild wery igh hopes for speedy relief from that so willing to pay some inventor form form patent scratching machines for be now-anything to break the crust of the solid South, you know.

Viewing the case from every attainable tandpoint, we cannot belp being forced into the opinion that the *chirger* is here o stay. Already it has stayed a very ong time-we got it when we got the conn ay. It is one of the things that our forefathers took away from the indians, or the sea. The explanation because away from the Mexicans, so far as relates | you well know, is the result of a to Texas. Few persons care much about introoperature as existing in low those way or the other however. Those phere and the earth. When the cawho do care for it have an infallible need comes colfor than the attroophics ventive in keeping out of its haunts from | diately in contact, with it, most at the latter part of April to the middle of slepsed from the atmosphere to with August. If this happens to be inconven- earth as dow. A picture of hes-waisent, and there exists a sufficient interest n the matter to justify the trolinia, smokng one's self for a few minutes over burnng tolageo before going forth into the chieger's regions, will lead the festive like of the pitcher is oreaty," but not sotie creatures to feel that we are not the simply collecting dow from the air. up with, so they will give us the cold shoulder and stick to their 'chigger weeds."

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

Several articles of yours appearing the Fort Worth Gazette have been the Fort Worth Gazethe have been in strong advocacy of tropical surfar-cane as a great sugar-crop for Texas, but as yet I have seen nothing from you boosting Chinese sugar-cane in the same direction. Why not irrectible cultivation of Chinese sugar-cane instead of tropical sugar-cane as a sugar-cape. It costs less to grow than tropical cane, as it grows from seven and I have no doubt but that it is equally as good a sugar plant. Not long ago I was shown as time a sample of granulated some as an fine a sample of granulated sugar as any one need wish to look at, that itsel been made from Chinese sugar-cane. C. O. Nove-

Denver, Col. Just so. We have ourself seen fine samsorghum ("Chinese sugar cane"), and we temperature. Second-Atmosphere and To shorten a long story, the "chigger" of have also seen samples of gold that had been diately from the sea is more or less clied Texas, and the "red bug" of the Southern | made from sea water. The gold was just | with water, and water invariably manufacts

water tomies to god the form

watering breezhillation in --

DEW-POINT IN NORTH TEXAS

In a recent tenebers' common and owing questions were well. I De-ention of Texas a high or a local one ention of Perus a figures of 2. What does this industry As no answers to these quote found in the text basis in pro-with confer a favor on a number. answering them through Tot 1 a. Fort Worth, Tev.

If we understand you correctly to tate that this section of Ferm has paraticely high dex-point ! than that of the more manned recoby illustrates the things in common tire from the warmer atmosphere that with it until its extense is cowith water. In common versional, kind of person that they would like to take the almosphere colling off the water to the or tess charged with moistane wante otherwise than have a lower program than would atmosphere rolling over order to bring about confernation from colifer atmosphere it would be used as have a colder earth to break the colorhandworld be needed trader the x.r. atmosphere, hence the conter tim a phone the lower the earth development

The temperature of the numerical ng from the sea is invariable with regions where it first strikes the last - an interfer atmosphere, particul dight, when not influenced by the There are two reasons for this, Firstsea having a temperature lower than t summer air, cools the gir in immediate